The Times

SUNDAY, APRIL 21, 1901

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Creulation Statement,	
The elevalation of The Times for the ended April 20, 1981, was as follows: Sunday, April 14	week mates
Montay, April 15. Taissley, April 10. Wednesday, April 17. Thorsday, April 15.	B),(1) (A),(2) (A),(3) (A),(3)
Freday, April 19,	22,001 24,556 24,949
Total	550,008

Europe Against America.

It would be improper not to take some notice of the interesting editorial which appeared in the 'London Spectator" yesterday entitled "The Continent and America," because it conveys a new warning to the Government and people of this country that if the United States, with its vast resources, organization, and energy, is to keep on seizing opportunities to monopoliza production of and commerce in the chief stuples of international trade, there will be trouble of a most serious nature. It seems impossible for the people who are the beneficiaries of the trust system, and the public whose support they have bought or coerced during the past few years, to realize that the peculiar expansion of American commercial enterprise, based on not benefited the masses of this country as far as the accumulation of capital nation in very much the position as regards Europe that China held in American popular opinion at the time the Chinese Exclusion act was passed by

Then, it will be recalled, public senti ment was quite indifferent to the fact that to deny to subjects of the Chinese Empire the right of residence in the United States which they undoubtedly possessed under existing treatles would be to violate the principles and rules of international law, and to put the Republic in the position of ignoring a solemn engagement without hesitation or conscience. Public sentiment had its way, and the legislative and They were longing to see him stand must be interested in his work more with an especial eye upon ground rents executive branches of the Government like a stone wall against all induce- than in his pay. joined in a movement which, however much it might be justified on the ground of domestic policy, certainly invalved cool defiance of an international contract obligation.

It is easy enough for Americans to expense of other nations; but they appear to be conspicuously ignorant of or good for the goese, serveth also for the and savage. Their idel has taken the than the thing to be done. others one of these days may be done | horrors of the Inquisition. to us. On this account the argument of the "Spectator" is well worthy of

said: "This fact would, perhaps, lead European nations to consider the necessity of uniting against America. Africa, and Asia, as the future of civ-Bigation will require them to do so. The "Spectator" observes that this is not the outburst of the "man of the street," for Count Cunevaro was once Stalian Minister of Foreign Affairs, with that of Count Golgehowski, the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister. and with the recent trend of affairs. Then the article goes on to discuss the reasons why the whole of Europe is in a state of irritation toward America. It mayn:

tooly view,
total result is a bitter dislike of America,
total result is a bitter dislike of America,
arbital read. Our object is only to semaker
accidants from an illusion, to incluse them
raise their field good to personde them to
simility our what they are diseas. They
tly upon it that the Continent will lose
gree most of planting, and that, when
the against America, of which Admiral

In our opinion, the above is good.

sound admonition. There is but two much truth in the charge that, whereas we have not scrupled to take the Philippines, as beyond question it was our right and duty to do, we have nevertheless shown a disposition to oppose European acquisitions on the Asiatic mainland, and have acted the part of a marphy throughout the Chinese's mbroglio. As for our policy with regard to South America, it is, of course, impossible for Europeans to accept our point of view without reserve. It is, how beings. The lady could have been and long has been, considered a national necessity that we should prevent European aggressions upon the soil of have taken a train not likely to be othe Western Remisphere; but we have not always been true to our Monroe Postrine standard in that respect. We allowed Great Britain to violate the be fumigated, and that the unfortu-Clayton-Eulwer Treaty and to establish the Crown Colony of British Hondugas in defiance of the essential and basic provisions and considerations included in that agreement, without protest, And, now, nearly half a century after, that act of perfidy was committed when the American people were in- liquiarly interesting feature of the case volved in civil war and could not help themselves, they are humiliated and Government engaged in an attempt to give England absolution, by reviving the violated, lapsed Clayton-Bulwer Treaty and endorsing the as- example, it was suggested during the sault upon the Monroe Doctrine committed in its violation by the other

lorsement, a precedent will be estable actually was employed to decimate shed which inevitably will be a source of difficulty and danger to the United States. It may be cited against us to being peculiarly susceptible to small justify German colonization in Brazil r French or English colonization omewhere else in Central or South peace, by deliberate intention. America. Obviously the thing for this ountry to do would be to denounce the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and, at the same time, the treacherous action of England in violating it under cover of a secret article which the United States Senate never saw, much less agreed to and which in the nature of things, could not be held binding upon

again would be firmly on its legs. The advice of the "Speciator" to the capturing the trade of the world, and appear to be the part of wisdom to get ready for their retaliation. Our ostrich attitude in the face of a menacing future has been maintained quite long enough.

Agginnldo the Good.

The Prisoner of Malacanan having made his peace with the viceregal authorities in Manifa, by issuing a pronunciamento of rare literary merit for truth in this, and the observation ap- \$25,000,000 of revenue is expected, the trade a cross mark, has been transferred to to other things. There is too much his friends at Government expense. It and too little care for the worker who is evident that the Philippine Governor is not an amateur. is evident that the Philippine Governor is not an amateur.

General considers his address recommending the Tagals still in arms to fashioned methods were better than be included Egypt. This Ottawa disap-General considers his address recomsurrender as a creditable and useful new-fashioned ones. In colonial times pointment finds an echo here among the trust industrial conditions, while it has shackles and leg from are to be re- but with it was mixed considerable by them is concerned, has placed the champagne in a private house, instead were co-operative institutions of the

ances, which, he said, had been a guar- Cuba. That ought to afford every baleful. anty of peace to Europe for thirty needed opportunity for the Boston Two-thirds of the clubs and societies junta to exercise its lungs and lachry- of the day are more or less hampered mal glands for some time to come, or by this very thing. In the first place, until that question, like the Philippine when the organization becomes the immatter, shall have been settled and portant thing to its members, num-

Christian Science and Smallpox.

Last Monday a Mrs. St. John, a beparents, who live in Southington, Conleft her home in New York with her parents, her husband accompanying the party as far as the Grand Central station. They reached the station by means of the surface car and the elevated road, and at three o'clock in the afternoon, which was the time of their ransit, the cars on both roads are cowded with passengers. The lady and her parents took the four o'clock limited train for Boston-it is not known on what car, though the health authorities have been doing their best to find out. Some of Mrs. St. John's fellow-passengers are doubtless scattered pretty much all over New Enghand by this time, since on a through train to Boston most of the travelers. are bound either for that city or for points beyond it. At New Haven, which was the first stop, the party changed care for Southington. Mr. St. John has gone to visit friends in Brook

It appears, therefore, that the St. John family and its relatives have taken practically all available means to scatter smallpox among their felconveyed to the station in a cab instend of by the street cars; she could erowded with people bound for distant cities; the could have kept account of the car she was in, that it might nate people who are thus, willy-nilly abportant as witnesses to the power of Christian Science to prevent dis ease might know of the service they were rendering homanity, and ald the process by getting vaccinated; but nonof these things did she do. The paris that nobody can tell just how many persons have been exposed to a welldisgusted to see loading man and of developed case of smallpox through the belief of Mrs. St. John that there is no danger in it. This sort of thing has been contemplated in time of war, for civil war that people might be selected to travel through the North and spread vellow fever, cholera, or smallpox; and it is recorded that some such means

powerful and formidable tribes of Indians in the old colonial days, Indian pox. But this is the first time anything of the kind has happened in time of

Mrs. St. John comforts the alarmed relatives and friends of those who may suffer through her behavior with the assurance that she is going to pray for them. Not one person will take the disease, for her prayers will avert evil consequences. There is nothing that anyone else can do, that is certain, for no one knows just who has been exthis Government. Then the precedent posed to the contagion, and therefore of British Honduras would be out of R is impossible to pursue any effectual penditure of the year before the war be the way, and the Monroe Doctrine plan of quarantine. It all rests with Mrs. St. John. Certainly it is to be hoped that she will pray good and hard. effect that if we are to continue in But the point which suggests itself to our present course the sooner we build the contemplative mind is this: Mrs. a monster fleet the better, is altogether St. John is at the present moment sufgood. As long as we are progressively fering from a belief in smallpox, and she has refused the services of a physiepriving the peoples of the Old World cian. Suppose the belief in smallpox of their means of livelihood, it would gets too strong for her and she dies? What will become of those people then?

Picturesque Methods of Work. The "Utica Observer" declares that there is altogether too much fad in modern educational methods, and that the idea seems to have taken root that some picturesque method of teaching must be employed or the results obtained are valueless. There is much one who signs his correspondence with plies not only to educational work, but takes them quite calmly. Only from a commodious residence on Salanan hunting after picturesque methods of Street, where he will be at home to amateur work outside the schoolroom,

performance, for now some of the there was plenty of hard work done, moved from his sacred limbs, and he is to be allowed to drink commissary champage in a private house, instead of the huxurious dangeon of the Vicerothy summer palace.

As we remarked yesterday, the value of Aguinaldo's appeal to his late followers, coupled with his own declaration that now he will be good, is as yet uncertain; but if General MacArthur, who is a sensible man, and apparently a good administrator, is salted with it, our duty is to hope for the best. But in doing so, it would be infument not to recognize the intense grief which Aguinaldo's submission has brought upon his adherents in the United States. He has utterly disappointed their hopes and expectations. They were longing to see him stand like a stone wall against all inducements to forsake the cause of Malay anarchy in the Philippine Archipelago.

The trouble with a great deal of what in a document of the best. But there was good for anything ments to forsake the cause of Malay anarchy in the Philippine Archipelago. moved from his sacred limbs, and he is natural, homely pleasure. The husk-

ments to forsake the cause of Malay | The trouble with a great deal of what ments to forsake the cause of Malay anarchy in the Philippine Archipelago is called progress in these days is that \$\frac{\partial content of the cause of Malay | The trouble with a great deal of what aristocracy yell, but they yielded last year anarchy in the Philippine Archipelago is called progress in these days is that to which he had been once and they the method attracts more attention still are devoted. They longed to have than the thing to be done. The clubs, him exiled to some lonely rock in mid- the philanthropic associations, the eduocean and chained to it, as an object cational fads, the socialistic schemes of understand why they ought to be al- lesson of martyriom for liberty's the day are too often so tied up in red lowed to seek their own advantage in sike. They cheerfully would have tape that nothing comes of them. As cases where the same must be at the leased St. Helena for the purpose, or in the "beautiful surgical operation," the geological formation to which of which the operator boasted and the Prometheus was tied if they could have patient died, the method and the indifferent to the maxim that "what is found it. As it is, they are depressed science seem to be of more account

gander." In other words, they, or hammer of allegiance and smarked. It is time for the people of this countrather their business and political bell, himself into bits before their very eyes. Ity to understand the familities as well wethers, do not give proper value to and their only consolation is that he as the usefulness of organized effort. the probability that what we do to must have done it under duress and the When an organization directly tends to the accomplishment of some end, which The American branch of the Tagai without it cannot be accomplished, it insurrection will have to dissolve and is a good thing; but to do this it must go out of business; but its members be as simple and as flexible as posneed not despair. They have still a sible. The history of caste-ridden refers to a statement recently made by mission. This country is about to im- countries shows that when organization the Italian Admiral Count Canevare, in pose a diabolical, though imperatively becomes more important than its obdiscussing the triple and dual alli- accessary, condition of suzerainty upon ject, the influence upon human life is

> relegated to the history of the country. bers are desirable, and thus recruits are raked in who are not thoroughly in sympathy with the spirit of the society. There is no question that a literary nolever in Christian Science, was taken | ciety is a good thing if conducted in the Il with smallpox in New York. She did right way. When a dozen intelligent not wish to be ill in New York, and her and earnest people gather once a week. or once a fortnight, for the study of necticut, were summoned by her-by something in which all are interested, prayer, a friend of hers says, not by the interchange of thoughts and views, etter. Two days later she left New and the play of one character upon an-York and traveled with them to South- other, bring out shades of meaning, ington. She says that the people who and unperceived truths, and prevent vere exposed to the disease in course biased and prejudiced views. But if of her travels will take no harm, be- the society is composed partly of perause she shall pray for them. In the sons who wish to belong to it for the cantime the health authorities of two sake of the credit if may reflect upon States are making desperate efforts to them, the other people, who are really counteract the effects of her proceed- interested, might better stay at home ags by other means. Mrs. St. John and read by themselves for all the good they will get.

Press despatches from Manila assert that no matter how much the Administra misentity in the service as examperated a doubt is entertained on the that the commissary frauds will be found enormous, if anything like a fair an thorough investigation shall be had. Th public was duly warned a year ago of the as smurgling and trade with the insul surprise it from that quarter.

People in Washington should not be to and on the Weather Bureau. On veserday, with terrific snowstorms rearing ill over Kentucky, Ohlo, and New York, the District was free from everything on pleasant save one of those gentle rains which spring brings with its "diphtherial mildness." It was just such a downfall as farmers like and early regetables an Let us be thankful that the iful snow has not been minded to wast ts charms upon as at this stage of th

Mr. Loomis, our Minister to Venezuels and been four days in New York, and esterday the State Department people were wondering why he had not reported. promptly when the Administration had dite his arrival. We do not ourselves know the explanation of his delay. It could not possibly be that the headquar ers of the Asphalt Trust are in New York

McLaurin's Mistake.

(From the Philadelphia Record.)
The attempt to win the Southern Democr. cave been undertaken at a more unpromision iene. The draft of the Republican party itse il-producing South needs the open rather than he shut door. Setutor McLaurin has arried his high tariff eggs to the arong market is flop is a foredoomed failure.

Cubn's Destiny.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat.): (From the St. Louis Gishe-Democrat.)
Cuba, at best, can be but a ministure nation.
Its population is ted much larger than that of Prihabelphia. What form Cuban scutiment will take in dealing with the present struction cannot be foreseen, but if calm sanity and unerring julgment prevail it will ask for admittance to the United States as a Territory, and therein will find its freest as well as most prosperous estate.

LONDON NEWS AND GOSSIP. The New British Budget and Its Re-

ception in England. LONDON, April 30.—One needs to live brough such a week of English politics as all now ending to realize what free trade ally means. Sixty years ago the modest our then required for national purposes was only obtainable by the adjustment of onsumption, and after a period of lobby ng and intriguing with months of general rade disturbance to follow. On Thursday of this week the Chancellor of the Exchemier informed the House of Commons that he would need the stopendous sum of \$30,600,000 for the expenditure of the coming year, just double, that is, of the ex-

One day has passed and this morning we see that he gets all he wants without more than a slight ripple on the commerial waters of England. The extra two pence on the income tax will worry no one for months. The sugar duty may or nay not lead grocers to clap an extrahalfpenny per pound on sugar, but in any case it is too small a matter to bother about, while the export coal duty leaves the consumer unruffled. There is no trade disorganization or grambling that matters to be heard this morning, except afone among a few coal owners, and their grumbling will cease when the Chancellor promises, as he is expected to do, to exempt from the new duty coal contracted ment. The Italian Government, for in stance, recently placed an order here for 200,000 tons.

As to the new sugar duties, from which Ottawa does there come a cry of disap-pointment that the apportunity was not seized to imaugurate preferential duties from within the Empire by exempting sugar from the West Indies, Queensland, members of the United Empire Trade League, whose parliamentary spokesmen mean to orge the Chancellor to follow Canada's lead by giving decided prefer-

day does not dream, of repealing them. kind to prepare for fresh onslaughts in fu-

Ministers, even it Sir Alfred himself were to suggest such a thing because of the effect upon his always nervous temperament of the terrible strain of the past three years. Mr. Chamberlain would make great efforts to induce him to resist the temptation to retire. But, Sir Airred Miner, although feeling juded and often disheartened by the seemingly interminable length of the struggle means, if supported, to see the thing through. Those who know him best say that the opportunity has yet to be given him to show his real greatness as an administrator. That opportunity will come when the Transvaal and Orange colonies pass from under military control, as they are now gradually doing.

randually doing.

Though the public is too busy with the budget and South Africa to bother about the Minister on the Scorpi chinas much disquietude exists in Angio-Chinase circles at the turn events are taking there. These events may be summarized thus: Chinase troops in large numbers are everywhere in West Shansi, Shensi, and Mongolia, and the generals are defying the Germans. There is a recrudescence of the Boxer movement. The Court is reported to be removing again to a place in Hupel, the very centre of Chinas, whence it can control the central and southern Vicerows, and has almost certainly decided never to return to Pekin. This decision probably was known to the Chinese, who accordingly burned down the Emperor's palace in Pekin, Count von Waldersee's headquarters. These are just the events anyone would expect were the Court preparing to renew the war, which would be certain to begin with fresh massacres and would be most unlikely to repeat the fullilities of the Freent Boxer uprising.

ang, and dares expect the Powers, Intent on his upon its selfish purposes, to pt the American proposal for an inhate removal of the indemnity diffigration on the decision. The position ather that suggested in the following able published here today. If ten men and the addess that such early and the addess that the addess that are the addess that are the addess that the addess that are the added that are the added that are t sheep it is evident that each of a quarter for himself, but the f

SIGNED BY KING EDWARD.

Lord Panneefote Presents New Cre. dentials to the President.

Lord Pauncefore called at the White House this morning and presented to the President his new credentials as Ambas sador of Great Britain to the United States. His former credentials were signed by the late Queen and his present com bears the signature of King Ed-

Lard Paymerfore was accompanied by erard A. Lowther, First Secretary of the Embassy. The President received them the Blue Parlor. There was a formal The matter of Mr. Choate's new creden-lais is in the hands of the State Depart-

Senator McLaurin's New Notion,

16 Mr. McLaurin's ladvise should be accepty the South the Democratic representation i berous as those in the French Purliament. ariff Democrats from the South, and tariff-rerm Democrats from the North; there would expansionest and imperialist Democrate from e Southern States, and sutf-imperatuse Demo-rate from the North and East; there would be appendically Democratic from the South, and -ship-cubably Denocrats Ition the North, East, mostly be "confusion worse contounded." July forch, last good red beroug-

The Weakness of Torpedo Boats.

(From the flower Herald.)

To obtain the commons speed with siden they are redired, every heter of safety has to be cut down to the last limit. In some of the modern torpeds boart built in this country, intended to give a speed of thirty knots, the engine power is estimated as resett-one love-polous for each ton of displacement, a ratio almost ten times as great as that of our flower Citiber, the Minnespolia, When it comes to making use of these torpeds destroyers in real service it is quite a question whether they will not be found more often in the repair shop than in a condition for active duly. (From the Boston Herald.)

A Pointed Question. (From the Indianapolis News.) Industrial combinations may reduce expenses, but if the saving is to go to the promoters, where is the general good?

REPLIES TO CARTER'S MOTION. Solicifor General Richards' Brie

Opposing Release on Bail. Solicitor General Richards yesterday the motion made by counsel for Obert M. Carter to strike from the rec the court as "irrelevant and scandalous was only obtainable by the adjustment of the Solicitor General's brief, in oppositio duties on hundreds of articles of daily to an application for a writ of habeas con pus for the release of Carter from th Leavenworth Penitentiary, where he is serving a sentence of five years for co spiracy to defraud the Government in con ection with river and harbor improve ments at Savannah, Ga.

The principal point in the motion made Carter's counsel was the introduction of statements concerning the alleged cor piracy which did not appear in the record of the court-martial by which Carter was invicted, or in the proceedings before the Supreme Court to secure his release from

In the brief filed yesterday, the Solici tor General refers to the two grounds upon which Carter's release is asked; First, that his health is impaired, and they raised question entirely outside the record in Carter's appeal. The falsity of the statement that Carter's health is im-paired, says the Solicitor General, was established by the affidavits of five physiians, in addition to those of the warder and prison physician. To demonstrate the falsity of the second

tutement, Mr. Richards continues, it was ecessary to state briefly what the Gov ernment had done up to this time in the prosecution of the criminal indictment ending against Carter and his conspiraors in the United States Court in Geor The facts stated appeared in the locumentary evidence presented by the Government to the United States Commis sioner in New York upon the hearing of the application for the removal of Greene and the Gayners to Georgia for trial upor the criminal indictment. If counsel was unaware of this, it was because he had not consulted with the gentlemen who represented Carter on the former hear-ings before the Supreme Court, and were now representing Carter's co-conspira

for him to be released for another trial when he has served out his present sen-

HIS ABSENCE UNEXPLAINED. Mr. Loomis' Failure to Report Sur-

prises the State Department. The failure of Mr. Loomis, United been in New York for several days, to restricted of President McKinley port to Secretary Hay, is not fully un-derstood by the State Department officials. In order that Mr. Loomis might come poedily to Washington, the gunbout Scorpion was placed at his disposal as far as San Juan, where he was to take fast passenger steamer for New York.

Despite all this apparent urgency, Mr. Loomis has already spent three days in New York, and the State Department is o expect him in Washington.

A private letter received here yesterday from Caracas furnishes what seems to be Urge Wilson's Enriv Retirement as an explanation of Mr. Loomis' delay. It says that Mrs. Loomis did not sail with the Minister on the Scorpion, but waited

Strong pressure is being

his wife.

On the other hand the press reports of Mr. Loomis' arrival at New York all contained mentions of how he and Mrs. Loomis jumped into a carriage and were carried to the Victoria Hotel.

The State Department officials are unable to credit this story, as Mrs. Loomis, it is believed by them, left on the mail steamer and will arrive in New York today.

A FORMAL INVITATION.

A Delegation Asks the President to Visit San Francisco.

The President yesterday received ommittee of the Chamber of Commerce Newhall, President: Andrew Caragan, and George W. McNeur. They called in comonny with Senator Hanna, and upon be half of the Chamber of Commerce and commercial interests of San Francisco extended the President a cordial welcome the city. They talked informally over matters pertaining to the entertainmen nrranged for the President during his stay in that city, the programme for which has already been announced. committee also conferred with the rom San Francisco to Manifa.

M. H. De Young, of San Francisco, als alled upon the President yesterday.

FOR A PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Attorney General Knox to Consider Plans for a New Building.

Attorney General Knox has decided to take up the question of the proposed new uilding for the Department of Justice New York architect, to come here next Wednesday for a conference. Mr. Griggs, when he was Attorney Gen

ernt considered the matter up to a year ago, when proceedings were brought to standstill because the Congressional ap-repriation was inadequate for the pur-

A Hint to the War Office.

A Hint to the War Office,

(From the Kausan City Star.)

A regiment of cavalry makes a magnificent spectucle. The people of Kausas City nesses say such a sight and may not to a generation indeed, an entire regiment of cavalry is sempthing not seen in an American city since the visit bar. The contest utils Spain did not include the locate reviews attending former wars. The war may and semiple without the people seeing their army and semiple without the people seeing their army any evolunteer infantry regiments upon their crums not pace of substanced. When the President cones to Kausas City it will be a proper accusion for such a display.

The Pride of a Chienge Pack. (From the Chicago Chronicle.)

"See that hamp?" proudly asked Muse Ali-ad of Animal Keeper McCurran at Lineals Park

lad of Animal Recipies McGurian at Linesity Fatk postestials.

The main who takes carry of the North Safe Zon bellowed from warldy legs opened to the hump, and then exclaimed:

"Bless me it's a haby gamel."

The coming of the ugly little creature gives Linesia Park the distinction of being the birth-place of the first causel born in the West, and the officials and attendants have been putting out their chests ever since they received the news of the important happening.

Buby Atibad, by common content, just now is the benefices, ugliest, oldest animal in Lincoln Park. It has a dingy skin of a muddy lune, long, insertain legs, which seem to meet in a little lump just back of a wandering neck, and its lower lip looks out of proportion to its liend.

But it's the pride of the park, and the keeper was besieged by enger boys and girls who wanted a peek at the baby camel which was born yesterday.

TO MEET SENATORS-ELECT. Mr. Rosewater to Introduce Nebras.

kans to the President. Edward Rosewater, editor of the "Oma-ha Bee" and one of the leading candidates in the recent Senatorial fight in Nebraska, called at the White House yo terday and made arrangements with the President to present Governor Dietrich and J. H. Millard, the two Senators-elect. They will be here Tuesday, and Mr. Rose water will then introduce them to the President. Governor Districh will resign the Governorship on May 1 to become Senator. He will be succeeded by Lieu-

enant Governor Savage. Mr. Rosewater expressed the belief yes-terday that the Governor of Nebraska would call a special session of the Legis lature next fall to consider certain proosed amendments to the State consti cation. The Fusionists, he said, still con-trol the Supreme Court of the State, having two of the three justices, and there is an effort being made to have the numor increased to five, in the hope that the Republicans may elect the new members First, that his health is impaired, and second, that he is an innocent man and Legislature will also be asked to reapwants to be released in order to be tried portion the Congressional districts, four to the criminal case in Georgia—and says of the six of which are now held by the nd thus secure control of the bench. The

Democrats and Populists. The State constitution stipulates that the legislative reapportionment shall only be made at the regular session following a census, and as this matter was lost sight of in the Senatorial light, it cannot be taken up notif a new census is had. Speaking of Mr. Bryan, Mr. Rosewater expressed the opinion that the Demo-cratic leader would continue to be a fac-tor in politics for some time to come. the legislative reapportionment shall only

LAUNCHING OF THE MAINE. Governor of the Pine Tree State

Asked to Name a Sponsor. The Navy Department has arranged that the battleship Maine will be launched m May 30 from the Cramps shipyards at Philadelphia. So far no one has been selected to perform the act of christening. The Governor of Maine will be notified, however, of the date of launching, and the selection of a sponsor has been left to him. Although the chances are that he will select some representative lady of Maine, it is possible that he may choose

some lady from the outside.

Many suggestions have been made to the Navy Department on this subject and the correspondents will be informed of olici that he did not feel compelled to the facts in the case. Among the ladies suggested for the christening are the daughter of Captain Sigsbee, who commanded the original Maine when she was destroyed in Havana Harbor; the daughter of Lieutenant Blundin, who was offiter of Lieutenant Blundin, who was offi-cer of the deck on that occasion, and la-dies of the families of other officers who were attached to the ill-fated vessel, in-cluding some of those who lost their lives in the explosion. More than ordinary at-tention is being paid to this matter and the action of the Governor of Maine is awaited with general interest.

MADE GOVERNOR OF OKLAHOMA William M. Jenkins Appointed to Succeed C. M. Bornes.

The President yesterday appointed William M. Jenkins to be Governor of Okla-homa Territory, and James W. Reynolds to be Secretary of New Mexico Territory. Mr. Jenkins is at present the Secretary of Oklahoma Territory, having been ap-pointed to that office four years ago. He succeeds Governor Barnes, who has served for a term of four years, and who as a candidate for re-appointment was opposed by Delegate Flynn, and a strong faction of the Republican party in the Territory. Mr. Jenkins is forty-five years

While a resident of Arkansas City, Kan., he was chosen as delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1888, and lican National Convention in 1888, and then voted for Mr. McKinley for the Pres-idential nomination. When Mr. McKinley was nominated eight years later, this fact was recalled, and Mr. Jenkins, has ac-cordingly been known as the original Mc-Kinley man. President Harrison appoint-ed him a special Indian commissioner and he then removed to Oregon. He located in Oklahoma in 1892.

ROBERT'S FRIENDS ACTIVE

Chief of Engineers.

for the mail steamer which left Venezuela several days later.

The inference is that Mr. Loomis is reconsideration of his decision with reference to the application of Bris. Gen. Lobe. ence to the application of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, for retirement before May I, with the under-standing that he should be succeeded by Col. Henry M. Robert, who retires May 1 General Wilson applied for immediate retirement for the purpose of giving Colo nel Robert an opportunity to succeed him and thus retire with the rank of brigadier general. The President and Secretary of War refused to accept General Wilson's application for retirement on the ground that Congress objected to that method of promotion. Friends of Colonel Robert have become much interested in his east and representations have been made to Secretary Root with the intention of se-

The Secretary's action has already es tablished a precedent which other army officers feel would operate against them. While the friends of Colonel Robert admit the correctness of the President's position in the matter, they hope to have an exception made in his case because of his long career in the army, and by reason of the fact that General Wilson was promoted over Colonel Robert when he was made Chief of Engineers.
Colonel Robert entered the Military

Colonel Robert entered the Milliary Academy at West Point in 1832, and graduated in 1851 into the Corps of Engineers. He has been a commissioned officer two years longer than any other officer in the army. In addition to this he has been an officer in the Corps of Engineers fixely years longer than any other officer of the corps, not excepting its chief. He is now Freedled of the Harbor Line Board for New York Harbor, and also for Philadel-

Counterfeit Presentments

(From the Philadelphia Ledger.)
When the Department of Agriculture was first
athorized by Congress to make free distribution

Come on. Ye Tentons.

(From the Community Communical Trabone)

A Peculiar Style of Enjoyment.

(From the Philadelphia Record.) Worenver there is a free lacture on educational topics in the central part of the city there is a fixed found, sitting in a front seat, a little old man, who indiagra binself in a periodity legisle to estimate a fixed in the control part of the city there is a fixed cold man, who indiagra binself in a provedity, legisle to estimate the fixed in the cold man who is a sean at the provedity legisle the settles binself that in his cheek with the fingers very gentity over his cheek multivery of the fingers very gentity over his cheek multivery as the came a fielding sensetion. Then, the region is the cold is not a proper state of gentity as to came a fielding sensetion. Then, the finger neits. This alternate toking and scratching he keeps up until the sensetion has been expected to have been keeped with his finger neits. This alternate toking and scratching he keeps up until the sensetion has been expected to have been keeped with his finger neits. This alternate toking and scratching he keeps up until the sensetion has been expected to have been keeped with his finger neits. This alternate toking and scratching he keeps up until the sensetion has been expected to have been keeped with his finger neits. This alternate toking and scratching he keeps up until the sensetion has been expected to have been keeped with his finger neits. This alternate toking and scratching he feel to make the control of a profit of existing he for the sensetion has been expected to have been keeped on several of a fittle glid control of the sensetion has been expected to have been keeped on several of a prior to have been keeped on the sensetion has been expected to have been keeped on several of a prior to have been keeped on several of a prior to have been keeped on several of a prior to have been keeped on several of a prior to have been keeped on several of a prior to have been keeped on several of a prior to have been keeped on several of a prior to have been keeped on several of a prior to have been keeped on several of a prior to h Whenever there is a free lecture on education

BARRED FROM THE MINISTRY. Four Students of the Union Seminary

Declared Inorthodox. NEW YORK, April 20 .- Four members of the senior class of Union Theo-ogical Seminary have been refused ordination to the ministry by the examining boards of their respective denominations. Of these failures to qualify, one securred before the Worcester Central Association of Congregational Ministers, one before the Elizabeth Association of Congregational Ministers, and two before the Westchester Presbytery. It is reliably stated that all were due more or less to the o-called unorthodox opinions of the can-

In the Westchester Presbyters the day trine of the atonement seemed to be the main point of contention. The candidates held the moral influence theory, namely, that the saving element in the atonement lies in its revelation of the love of God: this is in line with the teaching of Union eminary. A faction of the Presbytery held, on the other hand, that the atonneat means the ransom of lost souls from an angry God through the blood of Christ The candidates were pressed to modify their view so as to include the expiation theory, but without avail. Upon several other points, also, they failed to qualify and were given six months to reflect. The Elizabeth case, as reported, is regarded as still more interesting. Here the subject of evolution was touched on and the candidate seemed to be much more fluent on evolution than on theology. He was asked whether evolution was consistent with the Holy Writ and replied in the negative. He did not seem particularly anxious to square his convictions with Scriptural teaching. He even ventured to explain parts of the Old Testament as of legendary origin. The point at issue seemed to be the ultimate source of authority; whether the ultimate should be made to the dictum of Scripture or to rational conviction. The latter was the point of view of the candidate and

The Worcester case was also a conflict over the question of the utimate appeal, whether to the Bible or to conscience. The candidate was unable to find sufficient iry, although he would not deny the nos sibility of immortality. Upon being asked how he explained the evident belief of plicd that he did not feel compelled to agree with Christ or Paul at any point at which his convictions led in the direction. His position seemed to be that it is necessary to square not one's speculations, but one's life with the teaching of Christ; the Christian minister is he who honestly purposes to serve his generation and he should not be forced to accept tures in which he cannot believe. Ac cordingly, he was refused a license to preach, and was given six months to re-

Evidently, it is said, Union Seminary is still producing "heretics" who believe that a man should rely on his own rational con-victions rather than on any external authority. This is the principle which forced Prof. Briggs and Prof. McGiffert to the Presbyterian Church; and it is today, the supporters of that side believe, compelling some of our best young men to re-main out of the ministry. The four men who have seen refused ordination are said to be among the ablest and most exenuat members of the graduating class. them stand on the principle on which faction of the Republican party in the Territory. Mr. Jenkins is forty-five years of age, and a native of Allance, Ohio, and has for many years, been a personal ing men from the ministry, while it places in the control of Preschool McKinier. source of appeal is to individual ing men from the ministry, while it places in wyers and physicians high up in their professions. In the sacred profession, they say, the until survive, in other professions the fit—a conflict between science and religion which is apt to result disastrously for the latter.

"What is the difficulty?" said a Union Seminary man today. "Simply that, in the ministrial profession, the fit are placed at the disposal of the unit, The examination of candidates for ordination.

a fairer and more thorough test of scholarship.

"As it is, questions are shot at the candidate from all quarters of the room, and the candidate is expected to remain perfectly cool and sollected before a body of some sixty men, two or three of them talking at once, and all more or less excited. The questions are often diotic and the replies incoherent. The andddate is expected to be informed on all points, from the color of Adam's beard to the latest view of the atonement. The scene reminds one of the hazing of a freshman. Not until this ridiculous system is shollshed will the ministry be raised to the level of other professions in efficiency. Young men today force their way into the ministry in spite of, not because of their ability. What better cause can be found for the present weakness of the profession."

BIRDS OF MASSACHUSETTS. An Exhibit of Their Species at a Well-Known Club.

(From the Biston Heraid.)

A collection of birds somewhat out of the ordinary was put on exhibition at the Appatachian Mountain Club sesterday. It is the property of Walter R. Davis, a local bird enthusiast, and is designed to present species to be found in Massachusetts. There were 200 specimens, including about the species, and arranged in grouns that would aid the memory in identifying a bird in the open. Mr. Davis explained these matters to enters who emaitred and was very ably assisted by Charles J. Maynard, the naturalist, who made the specimens almost live again, in the discription of their life bubits.

Some idea of the birds shown may be gathered from the following list, nearly every one of which had some wrinkle in their piumage or form, that could often be explained by reference to known data, and when the evidence failed, the recital of what was known, with the hypothesis fitting the imperfect recurd, afforded the listener a glimpse of mature's processes, in some respects better than rould be obtained at first hand. The collection will be continued on exhibition in day. The list:

Forty-four sparrows and finches, six cardinal tanager and greatening. 20 worth-lers is fly-catchers, i swallows, I martin, 2 finglets 1 brown creeper, I egilar bird, 5 threshers, 1 Euglish robin, 2 chickedees, 2 outbaches, 1 chat, I cathird, 1 meckinghird, I thrasher, 2 wrens, 1 indino hird, 1 guat catcher, 2 shore larks 8 woodpeckinghird, 1 thrasher, 2 wrens, 1 indino hird, 1 guat catcher, 2 shore larks 8 woodpeckinghird, 1 thrasher, 2 wrens, 1 indino hird, 1 guat catcher, 2 shore larks 8 woodpeckinghird, 1 thrasher, 2 wrens, 1 indino hird, 1 guat catcher, 2 shore larks 8 woodpeckinghird, 1 thrasher, 2 wrens, 1 indino hird, 1 guat catcher, 2 shore larks 8 woodpeckinghird, 1 thrasher, 2 wrens, 1 indino hird, 1 guat catcher, 2 shore larks 8 woodpeckinghird, 1 thrasher, 2 wrens, 1 indino hird, 1 guat catcher, 2 shore larks 8 woodpeckinghird, 1 thrasher, 2 hore being 8 indino hird, 1 whoponoreill, 2 flays, 2 calcheos, 2 red-

Properly Treated. (Vom the Bartlant Courant)